

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/09: CIA-RDP82-00850R000100050018-6

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JPRS L/8447

9 May 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
(FOUO 20/79)

WORLD

WIDE

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TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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INDIA

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, NARCOTICS RACKET BUSTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 14 Apr 79 p 1

[Text] The Enforcement Directorate has busted one of the biggest and shadiest foreign exchange and narcotics racket involving about RS 1.2 crores in Bombay, Delhi and Jullundur.

Ten persons involved in the racket have been arrested.

Disclosing this here to-day, Mr. Satish Agarwal, Minister of State for Finance, said the racket had two facets, one of clandestine transfer of foreign exchange out of India and the other unauthorised dealings in narcotics.

The breakthrough, according to an official press release, was provided by a slip seized in the course of searches in Bombay, indicating that the foreign exchange department of a well-known foreign company, licensed by the Reserve Bank as an authorised dealer in India had billed an American national with cable charges for transfer of \$9,900 to an Indian in UK.

Suspicious presence of this slip with the Indian racketeer led the officers of the Enforcement Directorate to the officials concerned of the foreign company.

Interrogations and investigations revealed that as a result of collusion between the company and a number of Indian racketeers, including an officer working in the Foreign Exchange Department of an Indian bank, hundreds of such suspicious looking transactions of foreign exchange of about Rs. 70 lakhs had been transferred out of India, between October 1978 and March 1979.

The transferers were invariably shown as foreign nationals, whereas the recipients abroad were mostly Indians. In some cases, the transfers were made to numbered accounts in Swiss banks.

Investigations revealed that the alleged foreign remitters were non-existent, their signatures had been forged by the persons involved in the racket and they had left no trace of their arrival in India at the addresses given in the relevant documents of the foreign company.

The second facet of this racket came to light in the course of searches made in Delhi and Jullundur, Opium, hashish and heroin worth a few lakhs of rupees were recovered from one of the premises searched and was handed over to the Delhi police together with the person from whose premises the contraband was seized.--PTI.

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INDIA

OPIUM SEIZED FROM SHIP PASSENGER

Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Apr 79 p 13

[Text] Madras, April 12--Over 20 kilos of opium (equivalent to about 1.65 kg of heroin) valued at \$1,75,000 (Rs. 14 lakhs) were recovered from a Singapore-bound Indian passenger at the Madras Port today. The passenger has been detained for interrogation.

Describing the seizure as the largest on the Coromandel coast during the past two decades, the Customs Collector, Mr A. C. Saldanha said the passenger had reported to the Customs clearance shed at the port before boarding the passenger ship, M. V. Dhidambaram, for Singapore. The Preventive Officer on duty at the counter casually asked the passenger to open the two hardboard suitcases and a cane basket for examination. Normally the examining officer would not look too closely into baggage of an individual, who was leaning.

But when the 25-year-old man hailing from Lucknow became nervous, the customs officer became suspicious and made a thorough search. Beneath false bottoms in the suitcase, the narcotic was kept, packed tightly in thin material. Some more opium packets were found in the cane basket.

At this point of time, there was some commotion and the younger brother of the passenger, who had come to bid farewell, started running away from the area. The customs officers chased and caught him. After ascertaining that they stayed in a hotel on Wall Tax Road, near Central Station, the officer rushed to the boarding house, only to find that there was a third person, who had escaped from the hotel leaving his baggage. This luggage contained around eight kilos of opium, also hid in false bottoms of the specially made cane basket.

On interrogation, the brothers said they had met a friend in Jhansi and they all travelled to Madras, where the contraband was handed over to them. Initial cross-examination showed that this was the first time that the elder brother was travelling outside the country.

Mr Saldanha said that an affluent couple of Indian origin, holding Swedish passports, who arrived in Madras airport from Singapore yesterday, were detained for trying to smuggle in goods not declared by them. Diamond jewelry, estimated to be worth over Rs 1.05 lakhs, were seized from the woman passenger's vanity case. Earlier, they had declared some gold and diamond jewelry valued at Rs 5,000. The husband was working as an electronic engineer in Singapore.

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INDIA

OPIMUM GROWERS IN FOR STRICTER VIGILANCE

Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Apr 79 p 9

[Text]

LUCKNOW, April 8 (PTI): Opium growers in the lush plains of Uttar Pradesh spreading from Budaun to Barabanki are in for stricter vigilance following detection by the authorities of their links with inter-state and international smugglers' gangs.

The poppy growers, whose ancestors exported opium to China, are considered to be about the best quality producers settled in over 15,000 hectares.

The growers in this area have now learnt to process their produce into refined forms of heroin and morphine in rural mini-factories.

Besides other measures to check the illegal trade, the state government has formulated a scheme to award Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500 to persons giving information regarding contraband weighing up to one kilogram. The official figures show around 500

tonnes of opium production every year. It is believed that much more is produced in these areas. The bulk of it, however, travels to far off areas through inter-state and international gangs.

Nearly 88,000 villagers are engaged in the fields of red-and-white opium poppies.

APTI correspondent who visited the fields in Barabanki during the collection season last week was told by the farmers that some of the produce was consumed by the tribals who specialised in making incisions and the rest was sold to the government.

However, they said the price paid by the government was very low and this was the main reason that some of the produce was being sold to underworld gangs who offered more than double the official price.

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INDIA

BRIEFS

DRUG NETWORK UNCOVERED--The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has unearthed an international network of narcotic smugglers operating in India by adopting another method of cargo switching. The operations were carried out in close collaboration with the Australian Narcotic Bureau. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Apr 79 BK]

OPIUM POSSESSION--Madras, April 12--The Narcotics Intelligence bureau attached to the State CID arrested on April 10, Veeri Chettiar of Salem and Jalaluddin of Pattukkottai for alleged possession of opium valued at Rs 20,000. The two, who are said to have brought the contraband from North India, have been remanded to custody. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Apr 79 p 13]

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INDONESIA

ESCAPE OF DRUG OFFENDERS FROM BALI DETAILED

Disguised As Old Man

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN MINGGU in Indonesian 28 Jan 79 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Around 2000 local time, Saturday, 9 July 1977, an old man painstakingly climbed up the ramp of a Garuda Airways plane among other passengers leaving the international airport Ngurah Rai in Bali for Jakarta.

Before that, the old man had passed the inspection desk of immigration, where he confidently presented a New Zealand passport bearing the name of Arthur Jones. Everything went smoothly as planned, so that this old New Zealander felt safe and managed to evade the attention of guards and other people around him.

Do you know who this old man Arthur Jones was? He is none other than Donald R. Tait, alias Donald Andrew Ahern, an alien prisoner who had been sentenced to 17 years on the conviction of smuggling narcotics red-handedly into Indonesia with his accomplice, David Allan Riffe, who was given a sentence of 7 years' imprisonment.

It turned out, however, that both Donald and David managed to escape from the prisons in Denpasar and Amlapura, respectively, although they were imprisoned 80 kilometers apart from each other. On that particular Saturday night, by disguising himself as a bespectacled, bearded and mustachioed old man, and using a New Zealand passport under the name of Arthur Jones, Donald succeeded without much ado in escaping from the international airport in Denpasar, Bali and flying to Jakarta. At 0800 local time the next day David also succeeded in his escape from jail and followed Donald to Jakarta.

Upon arrival in Jakarta on that Saturday night, Donald put himself up in a hotel easily. The next day he flew to Singapore on Singapore Airlines. As was the case in the Ngurah Rai international airport in Bali, Donald--playing the role of Mundy in the movie entitled "It Takes a Thief"--was able to fool the immigration officials at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah airport in a facile manner. Likewise, David managed to reach Singapore aboard the same carrier. After having arrived in Singapore, they split.

David proceeded to Amsterdam to be with his wife, who was reported ill there, while Donald flew directly to Bangkok to join the narcotics syndicate for which he had been working.

Later on, around 22 January 1978, Donald piloted an airplane of the Aero Commander 680F class to transport narcotics from Bangkok to Australia. Based on information supplied by Indonesia's Interpol, the plane was caught in the radar network of an Australian military Hercules plane and was pursued forthwith. Donald and his colleague were forced to make an emergency landing in a small town called Katherina, where they were arrested, thanks to the assistance of the Australian aborigines. It transpired that Donald had just left Brunei and was transporting a cargo of narcotics. Up to now he is still under detention in Australia, awaiting settlement.

Who, in fact, masterminded Donald's escape from Denpasar can already be surmised. First of all, as often reported by Jakarta's press, it was clear that the two foreign convicts were given so much freedom that they could plot their plan to flee the country.

Previously, their defense lawyer, Adnan Buyung Nasution, LLM, had assumed that the two convicts would definitely escape in due course.

In a recent interview with this newspaper, Buyung Nasution said:

"As a matter of fact, I was already suspicious of them from the moment they turned down my advice to file an appeal to a higher court following the sentencing. I had often heard people say in Bali that, generally speaking, alien convicts refuse to appeal, because in their opinion 'everything can be arranged.' On this basis, I am wondering whether the escape of Donald and David was the first case of its kind or whether there has always been some intrigue going on behind the doors. So just accept the verdict, languish in jail for a few months, and then escape."

It turned out that, according to other sources, the escape of Donald and David was perfectly planned by the international narcotics syndicate which hired them for its operations in Southeast Asia.

For some time past, the narcotics syndicate has designated the international airport in Bali as one of its transit points for the dissemination of drugs. Long before Donald's and David's operations, the syndicate had studied the weaknesses of the Indonesian penal system, particularly in Bali. In this way, if and when one of its operatives is arrested and convicted, the syndicate knows how best to free him from imprisonment.

It is quite possible that the New Zealand passport bearing the name of Arthur Jones and containing a passport photo of Donald disguised as an old man had been readied well in advance. And when arrested, Donald knew how to make up his face in order to coincide with the photo in the passport.

Assistance?

Based on Donald's confession during interrogations by Australian officials, both foreigners received no assistance from any Indonesian inhabitant for their escape. All help and assistance were received from people living outside of Indonesia.

The only Indonesian official mentioned repeatedly by Donald during the investigation in Australia was an individual who works in the office of the public prosecutor in Denpasar, Bali, named J.

According to Donald, in the month of April 1977, 2 months after Donald and David were sentenced by the Denpasar District Court, "this individual approached me and offered to help me for my escape from Bali."

"After having given him some money several times, I decided not to have dealings with him anymore. The reason was that he kept revising the amount of money I was supposed to give him, and I lost confidence in him. Moreover, he refused to help David," Donald said.

David [sic] admitted further that originally he intended to serve the entire 17 years' imprisonment sentence in Bali. However, as he was heavily pressured by David to help him escape, Donald relented and changed his mind. Furthermore, his family invariably received threats from those people who organized the transportation of cannabis, which caused the arrest of Donald.

According to Donald, his initial firm will to serve the sentence fully was based on the consideration that his business operations and his friends are located in Southeast Asia, and on his belief that he would be released one day by virtue of a presidential pardon. This idea, however, dissipated because of the existence of pressures from a wide-ranging narcotics syndicate. It appears that Donald has fallen into a trap from which it is difficult to absolve himself. He could die in vain if he ever tried to extricate himself and live a straight life.

In the court case against Putu Benoem, who was sentenced on 24 January, it was clear that Donald, this "heavy-caliber" narcotics criminal, has great humanitarian feelings. In his letter addressed to chief judge Sof Larosa, who presided over the Putu Benoem case, sent from P.O. Box 1407, Darwin N.T., Australia, Donald stated that he was prepared to make a deposition. The letter, a copy of which was addressed to Adnan Buyung Nasution, was sent on 9 October 1978.

"I consider it to be fair to those who are innocent," wrote Donald in his letter, "that I present to you the true facts concerning my escape from the Denpasar jail in July 1977. This testimony has also been presented to various government offices in Australia and the Australian Royal Commission on Narcotics, under oath."

Prison Director Sentenced

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 25 Jan 79 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] During its Wednesday morning session, the district court in Denpasar, Bali passed a sentence of 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment minus detention time against Putu Benum, former director of Denpasar Prison.

According to the chief judge, the convicted Putu Benum was found guilty, legally and convincingly, of having committed a criminal offense by systematic planning which resulted in the escape from Denpasar prisons, on the night of 9 July 1977, of two "heavy-caliber" foreign convicts, namely Donald Andrew Ahern and David Allan Riffe, who were sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment and fined 20 million rupiahs and 7 years' imprisonment and fined 20 million rupiahs, respectively.

Before meting out the punishment, chief judge Larosa, LLM, explained the special assistance given by the defendant to the foreign convicts, namely Donald Andrew Ahern and David Allan Riffe, so that eventually they were able to escape from the prisons in Denpasar and Karangasem.

The assistance given took the form of transferring the said prisoners, to a special place for Donald Andrew and to Karangasem Prison for David.

Other assistance provided included: Freedom for the two prisoners to visit tourist spots, see movies, receive visitors, particularly foreigners, borrow cars, deposit money in a bank in Denpasar and visit each other in the prisons.

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INDONESIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS REPORTED IN BALI

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Jan 79 p 12

[Excerpt] A great deal of fake marijuana, made of "nusa-indah" flower petals, is in circulation in Kuta and Legian villages, Badung Regency, Bali Island. The flower petals are first smoked with incense and then mixed with certain ingredients so that they look and smell like the genuine pot. They are subsequently peddled clandestinely among foreign visitors, many of whom stay in that region.

The secretary to the commanding police officer, First Lieutenant Hari Soeprapto, told this newspaper that he has succeeded in arresting three youths found peddling the fake pot. The police, however, could not bring them to court because, legally speaking, the three youngsters were not peddling contraband narcotics and the deceived visitors dared not press charges, either. The three youths admitted that they were part of a gang of pushers of such fake marijuana.

Apart from fake marijuana, the police in Kuta precinct have repeatedly confiscated narcotics from foreigners who were staying there. They were subsequently rounded up and brought to court for trial. However, according to the police lieutenant Hari Soeprapto, the punishment meted out against them has not been harsh enough to frighten these foreigners.

Based on his experience gained in the Kuta precinct, Soeprapto did not deny the possibility that Kuta region has become a link in the chain of the international narcotics network.

He said, "Once three foreign visitors came to Bali as first-class plane passengers, and later on they were found in possession of 365 grams of heroin in their hotel room, Pertamina Cottage." Two of them were arrested and the heroin impounded, and they were arraigned before the district court in Denpasar. However, they denied under oath that they were the owners of the heroin and that the narcotics belonged to their friend. Subsequently, the district court ruled that there was insufficient evidence for the charge of heroin possession, so that eventually the two foreigners were released.

The latest foreign visitor arrested on grounds of possession of marijuana was Helmut Johannes Gorulko. He was arrested on 2 January 1979 while rolling a marijuana cigarette at a restaurant in Kuta. According to plan, Helmut was to be deported from Indonesia. On 6 January he was involved in a motorcycle accident and died 2 days afterward in Sanglah General Hospital.

According to First Lieutenant Hari Soeprapto, the large quantities of narcotics in circulation in Kuta have prompted Indonesian youngsters to follow the fashion of pot-smoking. One young man from Jakarta turned out to be addicted to narcotics and, with the cooperation of a doctor, he was sent to Jakarta to be treated at Fatmawati Hospital.

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JAPAN

TOKYO POLICE CRACK DOWN ON DRUG UNDERWORLD

Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 79 p 2 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo police said it had arrested 114 persons and confiscated 2.83 kilograms of stimulant drugs worth 850 million yen on the street by Friday in a period stretching from October of last year in an investigation into stimulant drug crimes by member groups of Kohei Ikka, a gang affiliated with Japan's No 2 underworld organization Sumiyoshi Rengo.

The investigation was carried out by a special joint squad formed by the Second Vice Section of the Metropolitan Police Department and police stations at Mitaka, Osaki, Shinjuku and Nogata. But the special joint squad was disbanded Saturday because many investigators were assigned to security tasks for the coming summit of leaders of seven industrialized nations scheduled to be held in Tokyo in June.

The investigation focused on transactions in Shinjuku and other areas of stimulant drugs which Kohei Ikka gangsters smuggled from South Korea and Hong Kong.

Police started a full-fledged investigation after they arrested Yoshitaka Morita, 27, a leader of Nishiguchi-Gumi, a gang under the wing of Kohei Ikka, and two other leaders of Nishiguchi-Gumi on 22 September last year for trying to smuggle 2.2 kilograms of stimulants from South Korea by concealing it in the double-bottom of a suitcase by way of new Tokyo International Airport at Narita.

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JAPAN

DRIVE TO LEGALIZE MARIHUANA GOES PUBLIC

Karachi THE SUN in English 4 Apr 79 p 4

[Text] Tokyo, April: An organization called the "Clear Light Society" is going public with its drive to make marijuana smoking legal in Japan.

Under the slogan "Let's Break Away From the Marijuana Law," about 300 Japanese marijuana smokers or supporters have scheduled a symposium for June 5. It is believed to be the first organized move of its kind in this country or in other parts of Asia, where generally harsh laws forbid the use of marijuana, also known as hemp or cannabis.

The maximum penalties are death in Malaysia, South Korea and the Philippines--life imprisonment in Hong Kong; 30 years and 15 strokes of the cane in Singapore; seven years imprisonment in Japan, three years' imprisonment in India and lashes in Pakistan.

"The law, we believe, violates civil liberties and is an unconstitutional as the ban on alcohol in some places in the old days," said Koh Akatagawa, 45, who heads the society.

Akutagawa is a prominent oriental style painter and defendant in a marijuana case. He said in an interview that many doctors and research groups, including the U.S. National Institute of drug abuse (INDIA), have held that marijuana is not an addictive drug.

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MALAYSIA

INTERNATIONAL SMUGGLING RING BROKEN AT AIRPORT

Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 20 Dec 78 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 19 Dec--The police of Malaysia have cracked down on one of the biggest narcotics smuggling attempts of this year at the So-bang airport at 1130, 15 December, after a long period of active investigation. A total of 42 pounds of heroin and 14 international narcotic drug dealers were seized.

Na-tu-ah-tu-la, deputy chief of the Great Malaysia Royal Police Force in charge of the criminal investigation group, said at the police headquarters today that after a long period of diligent investigation the Malaysian police, in a joint action with the Singapore central anti-narcotics bureau, have broken up an international narcotics smuggling ring and seized 42 pounds of No 3 heroin (enough for 3,708,758 injections) and arrested 14 ring leaders.

Among the arrested, 13 are Malaysian and Singapore citizens, and one is a Dutch of Chinese extraction holding a Dutch passport. Four of them are women. The deputy police chief said that at 1130 on 15 December, a squad of policemen from the police headquarters arrested four international narcotics dealers at the So-bang airport who were about to fly to Brussels. "Dine," a police dog of the customs bureau, indicated that she smelled something in the luggage of the four suspects. The four were escorted to So-bang police station with their luggage.

Following a thorough investigation, 20 packages of heroin hidden between the cover and the lining were discovered in each of the four pieces of luggage. These 80 packages contained a total of 42 pounds of No 3 heroin.

Shortly afterwards, the police arrested six persons at a high-class hotel in Kuala Lumpur. One of them is Dutch of Chinese extraction holding a Dutch passport. He has been in Malaysia several weeks.

The deputy police chief disclosed that among the arrested, eight are Malaysian citizens, five are Singapore citizens, and one is Dutch of Chinese extraction. There are three couples, who are believed to be husbands and wives.

He believed that this smuggling ring had something to do with a number of narcotic smuggling cases involving Europe, Malaysia and Singapore. The four suspects arrested at the airport were believed to be intending to fly to Brussels. Their final destination was Amsterdam.

The deputy police chief said that the seized narcotic drugs were identified as No 3 smoking heroin which is 40 to 60 percent pure.

He said that the lining of the four pieces of 21-inch by 26-inch luggage was ingeniously made. The illicit drug was hardly detectable after the luggage is packed with clothing.

He also believed that the heroin came from Thailand. An investigation is under way as to how it was smuggled into Malaysia.

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MALAYSIA

OPIUM SMUGGLER SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 14 Jan 79 p 10

[Text] Singapore, 13 Jan--A 50-year-old man from Pa-sheng was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for smuggling a large amount of raw opium.

The defendant, Lin Jingyuan, admitted in the court to his crime, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

The defendant drove a car from Kuala Lumpur by himself and reached the Eh-lan customs station at 1830 on 23 October 1977. During the inspection, the police dog of the anti-narcotics bureau attracted the attention of the customs officer on duty by its sniffing around the car. The officer became suspicious, and asked the driver if he had anything to declare for customs duty. The defendant said he had none. At this point, the defendant pulled the customs officer aside and asked that if he volunteered information to the police, would he be immune from prosecution. Then he told the officer that his car carried opium and asked the officer to keep the information secret. His request was refused, and a search of the car ensued. A large amount of raw opium was discovered.

In testimony recorded by the police, the defendant admitted that the illicit drug was brought from Malaysia to Singapore. However, he was hired to make the trip by a person named Ah Kou. His remuneration was \$300 for each trip.

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MALAYSIA

INCREASED USE OF NARCOTICS IN NEGRI SEMBILAN REPORTED

Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 19 Dec 78 p 12

[Text] Pi-lau, 18 Dec--Officiating at the opening ceremony of a new police bureau at Leng-yi, Kua-la Pi-lau, the police chief of Negri Sembilan state Cha-man-gan said on 16 December that there was an increase in the use of narcotics in the state in 1978, while the number of traffic accidents remained about the same as in 1977.

He disclosed that in the first 10 months of 1978, the Negri Sembilan state police recorded 302 narcotic cases as compared with 240 cases in 1977, an increase of 62. Cases which occurred in November and December of 1978 were not included. The followed is an analysis of these cases in detail:

Heroin: 162 cases in 1977; 194 cases in the first 10 months of 1978. Marihuana: 2 cases in 1977; 26 in the first 10 months of 1978. Opium: 64 cases in 1977; 74 in the first 10 months of 1978. A comparison of the quantity of narcotics seized is as follows: Heroin: 112.3186 grams in 1977; 1,010.08 in the first 10 months of 1978. Marihuana: 6.84 grams in 1977; 17.89 grams in the first 10 months of 1978. Opium: 47.026 grams in 1977; 16,428.08 grams in the first 10 months of 1978. The quantity of narcotic drugs seized in Kua-la Pi-lau is as follows: Heroin: 19.6066 grams. Marihuana: 2.12 grams. Opium: 4.79 grams.

He said that police authorities in Negri Sembilan state were quite concerned about the rise of criminal cases involving the use of narcotic drugs, and had taken severe action against such cases, resulting in the arrest of 240 suspects, of whom 26 were sent to Mu-ke Mountain after their conviction; 15 were from Kua-la Pi-lau county.

The state police chief pointed out that the largest narcotics seizure in 1977 was 271.884 grams, while in 1978 it was 17,461.72 grams.

The aforementioned figures, he said, indicated that the abuse of narcotic drugs in Negri Sembilan has reached a serious situation. Although the police authorities are doing their best to deal with this situation, he added, the public is expected to cooperate.

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MALAYSIA

AUSTRALIAN YOUTH PROSECUTED FOR SMUGGLING NARCOTIC DRUGS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 12 Feb 79 p 1

[Text] Alor Star, 11 Feb--A tape recorder and a loudspeaker failed to escape the detecting eyes of alert customs officers when an Australian youth attempted to use these apparatuses to hide dangerous drugs to be smuggled to his home country.

The youth was arrested at the Chang-lun customs inspection station for suspected possession of narcotic drugs. He was prosecuted at the high court this morning.

The suspect, Ross Anthony, 21 years old, is a baker from Australia. He was detained at the Chang-lun customs inspection station at 1240 on 26 January 1978 for suspected possession of 10,416 grams of cocaine in violation of the anti-narcotics law.

Mohamed Joseph, chief inspector of the Chang-lun customs station, said that the defendant took out all the parts from the inside of these two sound apparatuses, and used the empty shells to hide 49 packages of cocaine.

The defendant hired Kans and Zao Guangziong as his defense attorneys. The case was tried by Grand Justice Na-tu-se Ah-gir. The chief prosecutor was Ah-tu-mas.

The defendant's parents and his two friends were in the courtroom during the trial. They came specially from Australia for this purpose today.

Customs officer Sha-ying-ah-ru-ah-tsu testified that at 1650 on 25 January 1978 he gave an order to another customs officer to inspect a taxi from Thailand which apparently intended to enter Malaysia. The latter told him that there was only one passenger (the defendant) in the taxi, who was bringing a Yamaha loudspeaker and a Crown brand recorder into Malaysia on his way back to Australia. The customs officer told the defendant he must pay a customs deposit before he could be allowed to pass the inspection station.

According to the invoice kept by the defendant, these apparatuses were brought in Thailand at the price of 5,800 Thai currency, equivalent to 700 in Malaysian currency. Therefore, the defendant must pay a deposit of 292.25. But the defendant said that he did not have enough money to pay the deposit. Then the customs officer turned the case over to his superior, Mohamed Joseph.

Chief Inspector Mohamed Joseph of the Chang-lun customs station testified that at 1715 on 25 January customs officer Sha-ying-ah-tu-ah-tsu turned over to him the defendant, a box containing a loudspeaker and another box containing a recorder.

Mohamed Joseph said that the defendant indicated at that time that he had a friend in Penang who could lend him money to pay the customs deposit.

The witness then said that he permitted the defendant to proceed to Penang, but the aforementioned musical appliances had to be temporarily detained in the storage room of the customs station at Chang-lun. The next day at 1430, a customs officer, Mo-ha-mo-no, brought the defendant to his office, saying that the defendant wished to pay the customs deposit, and the money was obtained by pawning his camera.

The witness continued that Mo-ha-mo-no went to the storage room with the defendant to get the two boxes. In the office, the defendant stated that the contents in the boxes belonged to him. Subsequently Mo-ha-mo-no took the apparatuses out of the boxes, and examined the trade marks, serial number, and the model.

Mohamed Joseph continued that during the examination Mo-ha-mo-no showed some suspicion about the apparatuses. Then he ordered Mo-ha-mo-no to weigh the apparatuses. The Yamaha loudspeaker and the crown brand recorder weighed 12 kilograms each. According to the weights stated on the manufacturer's label, the loudspeaker should weigh 5.7 kilograms, and the recorder 6.1 kilograms. The excess weight for the loudspeaker was 6.3 kilograms, while that of the recorder was 5.9 kilograms.

Then the chief inspector said that he ordered Mo-ha-mo-no to open the apparatuses. The defendant appeared to be shocked, and said that there was something inside. When the first apparatus was opened, a package wrapped with plastic was discovered. The package contained 25 small packages of cocaine. The other apparatus contained 24 packages of cocaine.

The witness then said that he recorded the testimony of the defendant.

The case will be heard again at 1000 tomorrow. It will be decided then whether the defendant's testimony recorded by the chief inspector can be used as evidence for prosecution.

1004
CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

LIFE SENTENCE--Perlis, 6 Feb--An Australian teacher, David Lo-ni-ah-lan, 26 years old, was sentenced to life imprisonment and one whipping today at the Cha-yang district court for his involvement in illegal trafficking in marihuana. The indictment pointed out that at 1645 on 22 December 1974 he was found smuggling 1,636 grams of marihuana at Pa-tung-wu-sa railway station in violation of Article 39 (b) of the Dangerous Drug Law. The court was presided over by Justice T. F. Ma-po. The chief prosecutor was Pa-ch-en-ni, head of the criminal section of the Cha-yang police department. The defense attorney was Zao Guangxiong. [Text] [Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 7 Feb 79 p 12] 1004

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POLICE ARREST AMERICAN IN BIG DRUG RAID

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Apr 79

[Text]

POLICE seized over a ton of marijuana ready to be smuggled abroad by fishing trawlers early Monday morning, and arrested 14 people including an American national at a beach area of Khao Lard in Pran Buri District of Prachuap Khiri Khan Province.

Acting on a tip-off, a 30-man police team, led by Prachuap Khiri Khan police superintendent Col Banchong Mukdasanit, lay in wait for the smugglers.

At about 3 a.m., two ten-wheel trucks arrived at the beach and 14 people including the American and two women immediately unloaded 367 sacks of marijuana sticks to be transferred to three waiting trawlers.

When police made the arrest all 14 persons denied the charges against them, except a ten-wheel truck driver Voravut At-tamongkol, who admitted that he

was hired to transport the marijuana shipment from the northeastern province of Nakhon Ratchasima.

The arrested American, alleged leader of the gang was identified as Terry Maccoon. He was described as a long-time resident of Thailand who speaks Thai fluently.

Apart from 1,101 kilogrammes of marijuana, police found one M16 assault rifle with ammunition, three .38 revolvers and a walkie talkie in the trucks.

The accused were all detained at Pran Buri police station.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUGS IN DEAD BABIES ABSURD--NARCOTICS CHIEF

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 Apr 79 p 2 BK

[Text] A TOP narcotics fighter yesterday described as "In-credible and impossible" a report published in the Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review which said that dead babies had been used as a means to transport drugs across the Thai-Malaysian border.

Deputy Secretary General for Suppression of the National Narcotics Control Board's Office, Pol Maj Gen Chavalit Yodmanee, said he did not believe in the report at all as there were several other easier methods for drug smuggling.

"I haven't received any confirmation on such operations. It is just a rumour

and I pay no attention to such speculation because it is entirely impossible," said Chavalit.

The Review ran the story in its "Intelligence Column" without quoting any sources. It merely cited "reports" from Hat Yai in southern Thailand as saying that in recent months murdered babies were used in drug smuggling.

"Most of the babies had been kidnapped, though some were sold to smugglers by their parents, who are believed to have been unaware of their intended fate," said the Review.

The story also said: "After killing the children, the smugglers removed

their internal organs and stuffed the corpses with bags of heroin. The bodies were then carried over the border as apparently sleeping babies in the arms of affectionate parents".

It added: "The infants had to be less than two years old so that long periods of 'sleep' did not seem unnatural, and had to be used within 12 hours of death, while the faces retained their colour."

The Review said rumours were that this mode of transport became so widely known in Hat Yai that in late February, the smugglers stopped using it, at least for a while.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

TWO HELD WITH DRUGS--Two Hong Kong-Chinese were arrested by Customs officials at Don Muang Airport last night as they attempted to smuggle 3.5 kilogrammes of "brown sugar" heroin out of the country. The two men--Yan Kit Man (25), who claimed to be a salesman, and Kong Kai Yun (25)--were about to board a Sabina flight to Brussels at about 7:30 pm when two Customs officials, Mr Chalerm Channui and Mr Sanchai Siri, became suspicious of their behaviour and asked for a search. The heroin was later found hidden in two boxes of foreign liquor and the false bottom of a briefcase. It was reported that the two men arrived in Bangkok about 6 days ago and stayed at the Star Hotel, opposite the National Stadium, until they checked out last night. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Apr 79 p 3]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

RCMP DESTROYS 40 MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF DRUGS

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 30 Mar 79 p A 3

[Text] While RCMP secret agents were taking advantage of a few moments of respite yesterday following the arrest of 47 heroin dealers, their colleagues seized in Rawdon a metamphetamine laboratory in full operation and other police officers destroyed in an incinerator 40 million dollars worth of varied drugs.

"What most affects a police officer who is carrying out a secret agent operation is the loneliness." This is what was stated to LA PRESSE yesterday by one of the five RCMP agents who participated in one of the most effective operations ever undertaken amongst the heroin dealers of Montreal.

For security reasons, the federal police refused to divulge the identity of these police officers and to allow the media to photograph them. Nevertheless, during an exclusive interview, one of these agents spoke of his experiences.

Loneliness

A member of the RCMP for nearly five years, the policeman is 23 years old. "It is hard to be always alone among these heroin traffickers," he stated. "Nothing permits a friendship to be formed with those whom one must keep under surveillance. I felt so little like a policeman that I sometimes dreamed of participating in more active investigations."

In fact since his job is to gain the confidence of the traffickers and buy the drugs which are offered to him, the secret agent is not master of the situation, as is generally the case in a traditional investigation. Moreover, since the traffickers apprehended this week were for the most part heroin users, they have only a very small idea of time. "They have only one quality," the police officer must have confided in jest, "that of never being on time."

Depressing Life

"In addition to the loneliness and difficulties in meeting friends, the double agent lives continually under tension. He never knows how a meeting is going to turn out. These heroin addicts are generally not violent, but you never know what could happen to us. I was always on my guard and the stress is intense."

For this young police officer who is supposed to get married next month, the contact with the life led by the heroin users was often depressing. Among other things he had to do business with a couple who then lived on rue Saint-Denis in an almost inconceivably dirty apartment. "For a young man of 23 who is going to marry soon, contact with a world of depraved persons is difficult. The child who lived in this house..., I wonder how he will grow up. I hope that he will not be like his parents."

This young policeman who had his second experience as a secret agent likes his work despite everything. "I had always dreamed of doing infiltration work and this is all an experience which I would not hesitate to do again." Nevertheless, he adds that it is a bachelor's job. "It is not a job for a family man."

Laboratory

In another connection, agents of the RCMP Joliette detachment took possession of a clandestine "speed" laboratory installed in a cottage in the region of Rawdon. Two Toronto residents, a 50 year-old man and his 24 year-old woman-friend, were apparently surprised in the process of putting into operation this laboratory containing about \$100,000 worth of different equipment.

The police officers had been keeping the place under surveillance for three days when they raided the premises yesterday.

According to one of the police officers, agent Alain Hardy, there on the spot was 10 lbs. of metamphetamines in a pure state. This drug, in order to be sold on the market, must be "cut" considerably. This quantity normally would have yielded 210 lbs. of "speed," as it is found at the level of users.

A pound is now sold for \$3,500. In "wholesale" trade, the amount of this seizure represents a loss of \$735,000. Nevertheless, if this merchandise were sold by the gram, this figure must then at least be doubled.

Destruction

Finally, as the police must do periodically, the person responsible for the RCMP narcotics section, Inspector Gilles Favreau, yesterday conducted

a destruction operation. And that was how approximately \$40 million worth of heroin, hashish, cocaine and marijuana were burned in the incinerator of the city of Montreal, rue Des Carrieres.

Escorted by several heavily armed police officers, a truckful of drugs left the RCMP safety vaults for the incinerator's boilers.

There was \$20 million worth of heroin in a small bag. In fact, it was the narcotics which led Conrad Bouchard into prison for 25 years.

Bouchard, who was one of the most well-known traffickers in the Montreal "family," had been arrested in 1972, in possession of five kilos of the purest heroin available on the market. "Such good quality is no longer seen today," according to one of the investigators.

One dose contains only about three percent heroin. At the present price of heroin, a trafficker can get nearly \$4 million per kilo, if there were such a large quantity of it on the market. In 1972, a trafficker could pay \$12,000 for a kilo in Montreal while today he would have to spend \$100,000.

9181
CSO: 5300

CANADA

MONTREAL RAID NETS 41 HEROIN DEALERS

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 29 Mar 79 p A 3

[Article by Michel Auger: "Razzia among Heroin Dealers"]

[Text] A team of five double agents of the Royal Canadian Gendarmerie put an end, yesterday, after five months of inquest, to one of the biggest infiltration operations among heroin peddlers of Montreal, an inquest which was concluded by the arrest of 41 persons.

Since last summer, "narcs", as they are called in the milieu, had passed themselves off among "pushers" as heroin users looking for their drug. In this way they were able to get a hold of heroin with a market value of about \$100,000.

Supported by a whole team of specialists of the narcotics section of the GRC [Royal Canadian Gendarmerie] in Montreal, these secret agents were particularly active in center-city, where indeed virtually all of yesterday's arrests were made.

It was around 7 o'clock yesterday morning that the police undertook their raid. A few of the people who were apprehended had already been incarcerated in a similar operation three years ago, according to Headquarters Sergeant Leonard Masse, who is in charge of that dossier.

All arrested persons, after being taken to GRC headquarters, were brought before the police officers responsible for their misfortunes. These confrontations led to ludicrous scenes: Some of the suspects appreciated the policemen's acting talent, while the majority accepted the affair phlegmatically.

The detained persons were then taken to the Courthouse where many of them had already appeared. The prosecution having objected to bail, inquests will take place here tomorrow to decide whether their release represents a danger.

Injurious

According to GRC Inspector Gilles Favreau, heroin is the most injurious drug now on the market. Yesterday's operation was aimed predominantly at peddlers who operate on the street, and not at big international traffickers. "The origin of this drug is in Southeast Asia," said Mr. Favreau, "and traffickers use the mail a great deal to get heroin in, while some of them to all the way over there to obtain their supply. The era of the great traffickers importing tens of kilos at a time seems to have gone by."

According to the GRC's figures, a heroin user needs a half a gramme of this drug daily to satisfy the habit, at a cost of \$200.

Indeed, a heroin addict needs a total sum of about \$75,000 a year for daily injections. Since this sum is more often than not obtained through crime, the cost to society is enormous. Police go so far as to budget the figure of \$600,000 per addict annually as the monetary impact on crime.

In fact, explained one of the policemen, heroin addicts are particularly involved in theft, and they only cash in about ten percent of the value of the merchandise stolen. In this way they have to steal more than a half a million dollars' worth of goods to keep up their supply.

On the other hand, French police yesterday asked for the collaboration of the GRC to identify a Quebec hashish trafficker who recently slipped through their fingers. The man, who had identified himself as Guy Love and Fernand Nadeau, seemed not to exist. Nevertheless police really seized a large quantity of drugs on the Belgian frontier, and, one doesn't know just how, their man succeeded in slipping between their fingers.

9347
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

ACTRESS ARRESTED WITH COCAINE--Rio de Janeiro, 24 Apr (AFP)--Rejane Medeiros, one of the most famous Brazilian cinema actresses, was detained in the fashionable district of Copacabana last night with 100 grams of cocaine. The actress confessed to be a cocaine addict. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 24 Apr 79 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA PLANTATION FOUND IN RISARALDA DEPARTMENT

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 24 Mar 79 p 10-A

[Article by Silvio Gonzalez Mora]

[Text] Pereira, 23 March--DAS [Administrative Department of Security] agents have discovered an eight-hectare marihuana plantation, the largest ever found in the history of Risaralda Department. Its value is estimated at about 20 million pesos.

The crop was located after two months of tracking down by DAS agents in Risaralda. Their investigations did not achieve positive results until very recently.

The plantation was found covered by maize and coffee crops, which made it difficult for the authorities as well as the neighbors to detect it.

It was found on the La Estrella property in "La Balda" settlement, several kilometers from the town of La Celia in the west of the department.

The authorities managed to arrest four persons, who confessed that they were the owners of the crop. This is one of the most successful actions ever carried out by forces of the DAS in this part of the country in recent times.

Those arrested were identified as Arturo Gallego, owner of the property, Abraham Charry, Jose Vidal Gaviria, and Gildardo Castellon. They are at the disposal of a special judge.

Connections

Agents attached to the DAS in Risaralda continued their stringent investigation in several towns in the west of the department and locations in the north of the Valley, since it is assumed that other plantations exist. They are also attempting to locate other persons who have something to do with the crop that was discovered.

Security forces are trying to find out what connections those arrested may have with foreign drug dealers and others inside the country, and especially to establish the identity of the people who were going to purchase the crop, once it was ready.

Incineration

Members of the DAS proceeded to burn the extensive plantation of cannabis sativa in the presence of a representative of the Public Ministry. This action was carried out shortly after the discovery, it was reported.

8131
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COLUMNIST DENOUNCES MARIHUANA LEGALIZATION IDEA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Mar 79 p5-A

[Article by Santiago Romero Sanchez]

[Text] Nowadays timid debates are going on about the feasibility of legalizing the cultivation and subsequent trade in marihuana. A few people have contributed their arguments; and scientific, social and economic pronouncements have been made, for and against the claims of some, or the moral-social impossibility outlined by others.

It is appropriate to make some facts clear about the effects of marihuana on society and humanity, and to find out what its "characteristics" are before leaning toward one group or the other.

Marihuana, which originated in the Americas, has been used since time immemorial in the form of its leaves and flowerets. It should be noted that only the female stem of the plant can be used as a hallucinogen, since the masculine one contains very little of the active substance. Because of the bad effects resulting from its consumption, its use has been scientifically classified as a major addiction - cannabism - along with opium and cocaine addiction and alcoholism.

Three results are attributed to the use of marihuana. One is psychological, it can even lead to mental and nervous disturbances; another is biological, bringing about physiopathological confusion with its repeated use, or habit; the third is social, when its general use - depravity - causes a real public calamity.

Other results combined with these effects are: loss of memory, faulty judgment, slowing down of psychic processes, poor intellectual capacity, neglect of work, loss of all interest, indifference, aggressiveness, marked tendency toward crime, excessive anxious activity in locating the drug.

When the "benefits" of marihuana have been noted, it would be advisable to ponder how anyone could consider trade of this kind as moral and which does not criminally threaten the existence of man and society. To foster an activity of this sort - its cultivation, development and national and international marketing - is simply unethical and ugly. And since the majority of nations today prohibit the use of the hallucinogen and its sale, whom will Colombia trade with in this new market of vice and death? It should not be forgotten that the use of marihuana is to health as violence is to peace and destruction is to creation.

8131
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

GOVERNOR CASTRO FEARS 'MAFIA' RETALIATION

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Mar 79 p 1-A

[Text] The governor of Cesar, Jose Guillermo Castro Castro, has asked his colleagues on the coast and in other departments to apply the Security Statute to help fight against the narcotics traffic.

The official appeared concerned about the situation, and said: "When the nation knows that in Magdalena, la Guajira, Norte de Santander, Meta, Bolivar and even Huila planes are taking off with narcotics, it is inexplicable why the governors of those departments are not imposing the Security Statute."

"I resent it," he stated, "because they are making me out to be the villain of the show, and I do not want to keep seeming like one, because the fight is not against just anyone, it is against the international 'mafias', and I cannot run the risk of being liquidated."

He asserted, however, that "as long as the Security Statute is in force, as long as President Turbay is in charge of the destiny of the country, and as long as the police keep detecting airports, I will go on applying sanctions as drastically as I have been!"

Governor Castro Castro stated that thanks to the anti-narcotics actions which his administration has been carrying out, the coca and marihuana gangs no longer want to operate in his department, because they fear that the hand of the law will fall on them.

Castro Castro related that yesterday another clandestine airstrip was discovered in Cesar. It was being used by international gangs for their operations to neighboring countries. A total of eight secret airports have been found in Cesar since the Security Statute came into force.

On the other hand, the leader of Cesar supports the position of the government in being opposed to the legalization of marihuana in Colombia, and he stated that a measure of such magnitude would bring about a serious imbalance in the country's economy and would cause a drastic rise in the cost of living. He added: "That would allow some to enrich themselves astronomically, and others would remain very poor."

He stressed: "The salaries paid by the government in sectors such as the police, health, education, etc. never would be able to compensate for the high cost of living which normal trade in marihuana would produce."

8131
CSO:5300

COLOMBIA

AIRCRAFT WITH FALSE REGISTRATIONS DISCOVERED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Mar 79 p10-A

[Text] Civil Aeronautics has discovered a new tactic--falsification of registration-- being used by planes transporting narcotics.

In recent weeks, some aircraft reporting their passage over the country have used identification belonging to other planes. The alert ordered by the Director of Civil Air Operations brought results yesterday, when at least two aircraft giving air controllers false identification were discovered.

The first was a Curtiss C-46, which supposedly announced it was travelling between Esmeraldas, Ecuador, and Cali. In the first report the pilot identified himself as plane HC-905. These letters are the ones used for Ecuadorian registrations, but consultations with Civil Aeronautics in Quito revealed that no such registration exists. As might have been expected, after its first radio report the plane did not arrive at Cali, nor did it pass by Tumaco, the obligatory control point on the flight route which the pilot first filed.

The second incident occurred in the afternoon, when the control center received a report which indicated that plane "316" was flying over Puerto Leguizamo.

The mention of a number not preceded by letters could mean the presence of a military aircraft, but this number was that of a FAC [Colombian Armed Forces] Mentor which had been destroyed in a crash four years ago. As regards civil aircraft, that number was also not current: the first plane which had the registration HK-316 lost it, also in a crash.

Because of the tricks of the suspicious planes, a combination of procedures has been developed which, it is hoped, will lead to control of the situation and capture of some of the offenders.

8131
CSO:5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

COCA PLANTATION FOUND IN VAUPES -- Authorities have revealed that a 30-hectare coca plantation has been discovered in the region of Miraflores, Vaupes. Six persons were arrested for this offense. They were identified as Santiago Pineros, Laureano Gomez, Fernando Galtan, Alfredo Reyes, Hermes Salcedo and Emiliano Neira. The authorities also report that a police patrol captured Luis Antonio Alcazar on an intercity bus travelling to Bogota. 19 pounds of marihuana were found in his possession. Text Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Mar 70 p13-A 8131

MORE COCA PLANTATIONS DESTROYED -- As a result of a series of operations carried out in different departments of Colombia, secret agents of the State have succeeded in confiscating and later burning 72,000 coca plants, valued at approximately 22 million pesos, according to a report released last night in Bogota. The operations were carried out in Meta, Huila, Cauca and Antioquia. The crops impounded by the agents are valued, as stated, at about 22 million pesos, and according to the report, were burned, as stipulated by law. The report adds that during the action of the authorities eight persons were arrested, two of whom were North Americans and one French. Text Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 6 Apr 79 p15-A 8131

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

GALVAN: TRAFFICKING REDUCED 90 PERCENT

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 18 Mar 79 pp A-1, A-10

[Article by Arturo Reyes Razo]

[Text] Culiacan, Sinaloa, 17 March: National Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan Lopez stated here yesterday that owing to action taken by the Attorney General's Office and the Mexican Army, drug cultivation and trafficking has been reduced by 85 to 90 percent.

Gen Galvan spoke during an exclusive interview with EL SOL in Sinaloa, minute before leaving on a return trip to Mexico City, after a quick working tour of this city, on which he was accompanied by Gen Rodolfo Perez Gonzalez, commander of Military Zone IX.

Gen Galvan revealed that as a result of the success achieved in Operation Condor, "foreign officials"--he did not specify from what nation--"will come here to learn of the systems utilized in the fight against drug traffic. It is possible they may be here within the coming week, but as I said, I won't know right up until the moment what country they will come from."

Later he stated that because of the positive results obtained by Operation Condor, "we have been able to destroy between 85 and 90 percent of drug traffic, to the point that the United States Government is also interested in learning about the campaign we are waging against drugs."

Asked about the airplane crash which occurred recently in the Sinaloa mountains, in which two soldiers and a lieutenant of the Mexican Army died, Galvan stated that at no moment did the army men [planted on board the craft] fire on the pilot. "Simply, when they got to Santiago de los Caballeros, the plane developed mechanical trouble and crashed; it was not the premeditated action of the pilot, who, it was learned, was a known drug-dealer, and who was on his way to that locality to pick up 4 kg of pure opium gum."

This thesis was backed up by Gen Perez Gonzalez, who added that in that area there have been several Army troops killed by drug dealers.

At another point in the interview, Gen Galvan stated that the change of personnel in that military zone is imminent, after the completion of 6 months of duty, but he did not announce the date of the movement.

9077
CSO: 5300

38

MEXICO

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON ANTIDRUGS PROGRAMS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 19 Mar 79 p 5-A

[Editorial]

[Text] Drugs poison the body and the soul; they lead to the loss of resources, both human and material, which should be placed at the service of common development. Instead, they weaken the national will. They represent, perhaps, the most serious threat to our people, and the war against them is an absolute priority for administrations truly aware of their role as agents of public welfare.

In Mexico the Attorney General's Office and the Army have carried out a laborious effort against drug cultivation and trafficking, and the results permit us to face the situation with optimism. In statements made in Culiacan to Sinaloa's EL SOL, National Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan Lopez said that Operation Condor had reduced drug traffic between 85 and 90 percent. This undoubtedly represents a victory in the battle against drugs.

In the area of social services activities, the National Armed Forces have developed expertise and efficiency. The mortal blow dealt to drug traffic is an obvious example of it, and even more so is the fact that "foreign officials will come here to learn of the system utilized," as Gen Galvan himself revealed.

That news represents one of the best recognitions that could be made of the work of the Mexican soldiers. The entire country owes one more debt to its men in uniform, who, born of the Revolution, true servants and custodians of institutional order, are, besides, a guarantee that the poisoners of bodies and souls, whatever their power, will not prevail against national interests.

It only remains for the government of the United States, where the most powerful drug dealers operate, to complete the Mexican accomplishments and administer the coup de grace to this deadly hydra.

9077
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

DRUG CROP GROWERS LOSE LAND RIGHTS

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 18 Mar 79 p 29-A

[Dispatch by Jose Coronada Perez, EXCELSIOR correspondent]

[Text] Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, 17 March: Agrarian Reform delegate Luis Garza Torres stated that 128 campesinos were deprived of their land rights after being arraigned for the crime of growing marihuana.

He indicated that the lands were to remain at the disposal of the assembly of public land tenure which would, in conjunction with the SRA [Secretariat for Agrarian Reform] parcel them out to new tenants.

The official pointed out that this is a warning to campesinos not to let themselves be swayed by drug dealers who promise them overnight riches through drug-crop cultivation.

Garza Torres said that there is strict cooperation between his agency and the Federal Judicial Police aimed at stopping drug crop cultivation on Agrarian Reform lands.

In turn, Ricardo Zamora, coordinator of the campaign against drug traffic, stated that the regions where marihuana is grown are the central valleys, Tuxtepec and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in addition to the Mixe region [eastern Oaxaca], "where there are a lot of [drug-dealers] deceiving the campesinos."

9077
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

PILL PROCESSING LABORATORY DISMANTLED, TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT

Equipment Seized in Raid

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 4 Apr 79 Sec C p 8

[Text] Last Monday, the group of federal agents detailed to this border port, headed by Mario Aragon Zambrano, dealt a devastating blow upon breaking up a powerful ring of drug traffickers engaged in the production and distribution of toxic pills known as Mandrax.

The group of criminals had its center of operations in the Madero development of Sultana del Norte, where it was producing large quantities of toxic pills and distributing them subsequently in the various border towns of the northeast zone.

A careful investigation started in Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, where several individuals were arrested, led to the location and dismantling of a clandestine laboratory for producing Mandrax.

According to the information provided to EL DIARIO yesterday by Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, coordinator of the anti-drug campaign in the northeast zone, in order to supply the border towns with the psychotropic substances, the drug traffickers were using labels of a company known as "Russell Groups, Inc;" but, as luck would have it, last Monday the illegal activities of the "organization," which had set up its headquarters in Sultana del Norte, were brought to light. Most of the members of the criminal group were captured, and have already admitted their unlawful business.

Investigations Begin in Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon

The coordinating agency for the anti-drug campaign announced that, last Monday, federal agents detailed to this border port discovered a clue which led to the location of the clandestine laboratory.

Following a painstaking investigation, the agents of the Office of Attorney General of the Republic captured Juan Luis Pereda Felix, Julieta Fabela Beltran, Pedro Monge Zazueta, Oscar Manuel Fabela Beltran and Pedro Higuera Valle, in Sabinas Hidalgo.

All of these individuals were riding in a 1969 Ford Galaxie 500 car with Sonora State license plates 357-2BA. Upon searching the vehicle, the federal police discovered a false bottom, in which they found 500 toxic pills known as Mandrax.

The five persons taken in custody were questioned about the origin of the psychotropic substances, and eventually confessed that a clandestine laboratory had been set up in the Madero development of Sultana del Norte, where large numbers of toxic pills were being produced.

They Dismantle the Laboratory and Arrest Two More Persons

The same federal agents who had found out about the illegal activities of the powerful ring of drug traffickers went to Sultana del Norte. On that same Monday, they raided the clandestine laboratory and arrested Rogelio Flores Canales and Cruz Guerra Martinez.

In addition to seizing 1 million Mandrax toxic pills, the federal agents proceeded to dismantle the laboratory, which consisted of the following machinery: an "Ylleska" brand powder mixing machine with a 20-kilogram capacity, made in Mexico; a mixing machine without a trademark (make), with motor No 2110820-5, and a 20-kilogram capacity; an "Ylleska" brand machine for making tablets, with a capacity to produce 10,000 tablets, made in Mexico; a tablet machine with a capacity for 16 punches, of the "Stokes" brand, with motor No 900-512-1, of foreign manufacture; a "Dibago" cellophane wrapping machine, with serial No 160367, made in Mexico, with a 16-punch set, bearing the label "Mandrax;" two space heaters, made in Mexico; a set-up for ultraviolet lamps; a "Delta" brand powder drying kiln, with a capacity for 50 kilograms of raw material, made in Mexico; a "Sunmatic" brand powder drying kiln, with a capacity for 20 kilograms; a two-burner stove, made in Mexico; 31 wooden girders; two plastic basins; two aluminum saucepans, two ladles, a machine for stamping cellophane paper, without a trademark; two platens marked "Quelude," and two marked "Mandrax;" as well as 10 bottles of paint and solvents for printing; 300 cardboard boxes for packing pills; a banding device without a brand; four metal shelves; five rolls of transparent cellophane weighing approximately 72 kilograms; five rolls of aluminum-colored plastic wrap, weighing approximately 35 kilograms; 19 rolls of cellophane paper marked "Mandrax," weighing approximately 111 kilograms; 16 shields marked "Mandrax," for preparing pills; 16 shields for preparing amphetamines; 8,000 pesos in cash of national currency; a plastic bag containing 5 grams of a white powder which appeared to be cocaine, weighing approximately 1 gram; two packages of Avicel, weighing approximately 6 kilograms; a package of Italian talc, a package of magnesia, a package of Carboximetin Cellulose, a plastic bag containing white powder, a box of white powder and a drum of white powder; half a package of cornstarch; 15 packages of cornstarch; four packages of stearate; two packages of "Avicel;" and two plastic bags containing white powder.

In the same location, the federal police confiscated a 1979 Combi model blue Volkswagen automobile, without license plates

Further Arrests

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 5 Apr 79 Sec B p 5

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police have been making more arrests in the case of the clandestine laboratory which was operating in Sultana del Norte and in which large quantities of "Mandrax" and "Qualude" pills were being produced for subsequent distribution to the various border towns in our state and in Coahuila.

At the instruction of the attorney general of the republic, Oscar Flores Sanchez, and the director of the Federal Judicial Police, Gen Raul Mendiolea Cerecero, Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico's forces have intensified their investigation of this dramatic case wherein 1 million toxic pills were confiscated, a well equipped laboratory for producing psychotropic substances was dismantled and seven individuals were arrested.

According to a bulletin released yesterday by the coordinating agency for the anti-drug campaign, the Federal Judicial Police, pursuing the investigation of this case, succeeded in arresting three more persons involved in the trafficking of toxic pills, and they also managed to confiscate additional raw material and machinery for manufacturing "Mandrax" and "Qualude."

Those arrested last Tuesday were Arnaldo Chapa Cabral, Rolando Rene Flores Canales and Rodolfo Humberto Flores Canales, who are being subjected to close questioning. It was learned that these individuals were arrested in the city of Monterrey, on the basis of information supplied by the first to be arrested.

The Federal Judicial Police detailed to Nuevo Laredo also seized two 50-kilogram packages containing an unidentified white powder; 18 rolls of plastic with stuffing; four rolls of glued paper; three plastic containers with an unidentified red liquid; a plastic container with liquid which appears to be green ink or paint; six galvanized metal trays; 32 punches marked "Rorrer 714;" and 25 unmarked punches.

Distributor Apprehended

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 6 Apr 79 Sec B p 4

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police in the town of Reynosa, Tamaulipas, arrested the individual who was responsible for coordinating the delivery of the psychotropic substances which were being manufactured in the clandestine laboratory in Sultana del Norte. According to the information supplied by the Federal Police group headquarters in this port, agents from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic detailed to Reynosa, Tamaulipas, arrested Horacio Elizondo Gutierrez. This individual was identified as the person who was coordinating the delivery of toxic pills to various border towns in the state, and therefore his situation is seriously compromised.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

PILLS SEIZED IN MATAMOROS--According to the press bulletin released yesterday by the coordinating agency for the antidrug campaign headed by Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, last Thursday the Federal Judicial Police arrested an individual who was trafficking in toxic pills and several shippers of marijuana. In the port of Matamoros, the federal agents held for investigation an individual named Joaquin Salinas Ceballos, who was riding in a white Chevrolet with Tamaulipas State license plates WXD-048, in which the federal agents discovered 2,250 pills which were apparently toxic. [Excerpt] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 31 Mar 79 Sec B p 6] 2909

CSO: 5330

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE CARGO CAPTURED—Cocaine valued at several million dollars was discovered by Panamanian officials aboard a two-engined aircraft which made a forced landing at the El Jagua Airport of the Chiriqui Land Company. The aircraft, registration Number 227F, came from somewhere in South America. It was piloted by Richard (Poll), Allan Milton (Carl), Jerome (Untilema), all U.S. citizens, and Jorge Luis Valdez, a Cuban. A total of 183 pounds of cocaine in plastic bags and \$9,000 in cash were found in the aircraft. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2313 GMT 28 Apr 79 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--The Panamanian Finance Ministry Narcotics Division today arrested Nils Patrick Hartzman, a 29-year-old U.S. citizen, at Tocumen International Airport. He had in his possession 4 ounces of processed cocaine he had purchased in Lima, Peru, and planned to smuggle into the United States. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Apr 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

PERU

SEVEN DRUG RINGS CRACKED, LARGE AMOUNTS OF CASH, DOPE CONFISCATED

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 27 Mar 79 p 1

[Text] The PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] has broken up seven drug rings which had in their possession more than 83 million soles in national and foreign currency, as well as nearly 100 kilos of narcotics, and arrested 23 men and 4 women involved in this crime, among them Peruvian, Colombian, Dutch and U.S. citizens.

The action took place during the so-called "Lima Selva X" operation, which was carried out on 7 February and 16 March in the capital and in several places in the Peruvian Amazon region, according to information released yesterday by PIP Chief Inspector Francisco Abanto Arias, director of investigation of drug traffic.

The PIP seized 98.371 kilos of cocaine base, 82.57 million soles and \$3,680, amounts which have been deposited in the Bank of the Nation. The most notable cases were discovered in Tingo Maria and in the San Isidro district. In the first, 47 million soles were taken from the drug traffickers.

That amount had been sent from Lima by Jorge Lopez Paredes to his brother, Manuel Humberto Lopez Paredes, to purchase drugs. The money was placed in a van with license plates PO-1819, in which Raul Humberto Carranza Corcuera and Napoleon Zamora Melgarejo were traveling.

It is reported that the drug traffickers sold 750 kilos of cocaine base between October 1978 and February 1979.

In San Isidro, the PIP arrested Guido Castagnero Daneri, Jose Antonio Pignaro and Franklin Montalva Gavidia and confiscated 33.05 million soles. Another 30.110 grams of cocaine base was taken from a gang headed by a Colombian, Hector Vargas Hurtado or Julio Cesar Bringas, and still another 40 kilos was seized by the PIP at the Santa Isabel Ranch in the district of Uchiza, where they arrested Leopold Sajami and Roger Cruz.

The sum of 2.32 million soles was seized from Julio Rodriguez Alayo at the Pobre Alegre Ranch, which is owned by Asuncion Sajami. The money was to be used for the purchase of cocaine base.

On 16 March, PIP-DINTID [expansion of second acronym unknown] agents arrested Gijbertus Hijman, Jan More Van Keulen, Marie Alfonnesse and Henry de Boer, all Dutch citizens, and Antonia Josephine Leyba, a U.S. citizen.

They had in their possession 3.625 grams of cocaine hydrochloride which they had brought from Bolivia to be sold in other countries.

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PERU

BRIEFS

U.S. DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--A former agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA], who became a drug trafficker, was captured by the Peruvian police. Carl Flieding, 34 years of age, was a member of the DEA for several years. The police found 500 grams of pure cocaine valued at \$500,000 in his possession. [Lima PRELA in Spanish to PRELA Havana 1949 GMT 28 Apr 79 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKER EXTRADITED--The former first secretary of the Dominican Embassy in Peru, (Achilles Eliseo Amilcar Guerreros), has been returned to his country where he will be placed at the disposal of the Dominican courts. As will be remembered, (Guerreros) was arrested on 11 April when he was about to dispatch 19 kg of cocaine to Panama. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 79 PY]

SUITCASE CONTAINING COCAINE 'FORGOTTEN'--Narcotics Division agents found 22 kilos of cocaine base in 22 plastic bags in a suitcase at Jorge Chavez International Airport just minutes before a plane headed for Colombia was scheduled to take off (0630 hours). It appeared that the suitcase belonged to a passenger who canceled his trip; however, it has not been possible to confirm this. The 22 kilos of cocaine base are valued at 12 million soles, according to agents who took part in the operation. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Mar 79 p 1] 8735

CSO: 5300

URUGUAY

MOTHER, CHILDREN ARRESTED, CONVICTED OF DRUG TRAFFICKING

Falsified Prescriptions

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Mar 79 p 8

[Report: "Unusual: Woman and Her Children On Trial: Drug Addicts"]

[Text] A woman drove her children to drug addiction -- she herself being an addict also -- and corrupted them in the broad sense of the word, since meetings took place in her house in la Union which culminated in sordid orgiastic scenes within sight of a little 13-year-old girl whose trauma will be difficult to cure.

The matter was discovered by forces of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad who some days earlier detected a falsification of prescriptions (and we should turn to the oversight of the Department of Public Health with regard to the regulations of Article 14 of the Narcotics Law) and upon further investigation succeeded in finding the authors of the falsification with which amphetamines and psychedelic drugs for injection were obtained. In that manner the family, together with other buddies, was smoking marihuana, some of which had been brought back from Brazil by the children on a recent trip.

The almost indescribable qualities of degeneration which the now detained individuals came to, impelled by an inhuman mother, have dramatic connotations, since another adjective cannot be applied to a case such as had not been recorded since the creation of the Narcotics Squad.

At the prompting of the mother -- she is 38, although the dissolute wear and tear makes her look over 50 -- the children started falsifying prescriptions and in this manner they obtained controlled medications in various pharmacies in their area and downtown. Thus they started injecting themselves with the amphetamines and later, during a trip they made to Brazil, they obtained marihuana which, conveniently "stretched," was convenient for their own use and for the supplying of several buddies.

In the finca in la Union, indescribable sessions were carried out within the flustered sight of a 13-year old innocent victim of her mother's and brothers' lechery and degradation.

After smoking or injecting themselves with narcotics, the big orgy started, terminated by the sunrise and the weakening of the participants.

Making up the group were the mistress of the house, her two older sons, the concubine of one of those and two friends. As a result of the degree of decay the group came to, it should be pointed out that several of them are suffering from venereal diseases, in some cases of such consequence that physical defects or other incurable diseases may be produced.

The trial court of the second session ordered that the arrestees come to its chambers in the current session. A difficult task for the acting judge, Dr Juan Carlos Larrieux, who confronts various crimes committed by the group, one of which is provided for by articles 34, 35 and 36 (supplying of narcotics and particularly # 36 which refers to the supplying of minors) of Statute 14,294 of 11 January 1975. Added to that is falsification of private documents (via the prescriptions) and the woman could be charged with neglect of the duties inherent in paternal authority by reason of the state in which her 13-year old daughter was found (total abandonment and incidental witness of orgies).

Further Details

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Mar 79 p 16

[Report: "Orgy and Drugs: Four Implicated Persons Remanded"]

[Text] Yesterday the trial judge of the second session arraigned the four persons linked to the scandalous episode in which promiscuity and depravity played a fundamental role, even more lamentable in that mother and sons furthermore united to pervert other persons, smoking marihuana or injecting themselves with various psychopharmaceuticals after which they devoted themselves to licentious orgies.

Marta Garcia Miguez de Valverde, married, 39 years of age, was taken to prison for "neglect of the duties inherent in paternal authority;" her sons Juan Carlos and Juan Jose Valverde Garcia were remanded for "theft, falsification of private documents and infringement of article 35 of Statute 14,294" for the former and for "falsification of private documents and infringement of article 35 of the Statute referred to" for the latter.

Everything came about when repeated denouncements to the police reported that in a certain tenement in the district of Union, abnormal events took place during night-time, which aroused the suspicion of neighbors.

When the investigation started, the fact was established that the house was rented by two youths of, respectively, 20 and 22 years of age, and that one of them lived together with a female minor and with their mother.

At a certain time one of them appropriated a medical prescription in a doctor's office and falsified it. Thus he was able to obtain amphetamines which he, together with his brother and an accomplice, later sold in Brazil at 5 new pesos for each pill, and with the money obtained they bought marihuana.

In their deranged mind, they planned the idea of uniting drug addicts and moreover, of converting the house into a real center of orgies of any kind, and the most outrageous aspect of the matter is that a 13-year-old girl, their sister, was obliged to witness the scenes and to form part of the "conglomerate."

In a rapid action, an effective operation by the Bureau of Narcotics of our police made an end to this sad episode and the parties responsible will pay before the law for committing it.

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URUGUAY

DRUG SQUAD RELEASE SEEKS SOURCE OF FALSIFIED PRESCRIPTIONS

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Mar 79 p 8

[Report: "Narcotics: Police Alerts Pharmacies"]

[Text] Police Headquarters of Montevideo yesterday alerted the public on the illegal use of prescriptions for psychopharmaceuticals and narcotics.

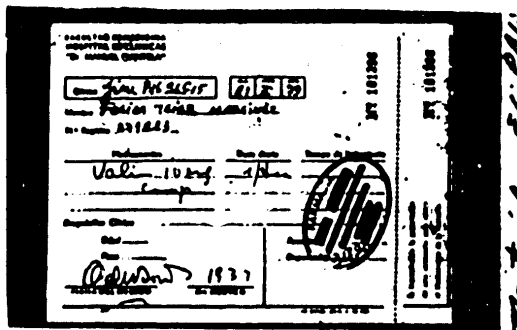
The official communique, made public yesterday during the early hours of the afternoon, warns city pharmacists in particular about the matter.

The warning from police authorities has been channeled through investigations the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Squad has been carrying out on these irregularities, as a result of which the following official communique was issued:

"The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad of the Office of Information and Intelligence, alerts owners of pharmacies that prescriptions which are for the exclusive internal use of the 'Dr Manuel Quintela' Clinic, are being used in an illegal manner for the acquisition of psychopharmaceuticals and narcotics.

"The prescriptions mentioned, which are yellow or green, 21 x 14.5 centimeters and of the type published herewith must be rejected and must be immediately reported to the police via telephone numbers 903756 or 989101, ext. 218."

[Caption:] Facsimile of the prescriptions which have circulated in pharmacies for the acquisition of psychopharmaceuticals.



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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

INCREASED USE OF COCAINE IN WESTERN EUROPE DISCUSSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Mar 79 p 8

[Article: "The Dangerous, Fascinating Drug Cocaine"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 25 March--The drug cocaine, which for a long time played almost no part on the European drug scene, is finding its way to the European market in ever increasing quantities. Even less than 2 years ago we were able to write about the confiscation in Stuttgart of the absolutely "unbelievable quantity" of 5 kilos, with a black-market value of DM 4 million, of this drug, which is particularly dangerous because of its particular fascination. These figures are now obsolete. The quantity was considered "unbelievably high" because this drug which was fashionable during the 1920's was not available in Europe in recent years. Experts concluded from this fact that the manipulators of the drug market intended to "establish" this disastrous poison, because confiscated drug quantities are an indication of what is happening on the drug market.

Experts and their prognoses have been confirmed through reality. To be sure, (in contrast to heroin) to date not much has been heard about the dangers of cocaine and hardly anything about the tactics and strategies (we have reported on these topics); however, the reports continued with regard to the respective confiscated quantities. Just this weekend, the Reuters news agency reports, customs officials at London's Heathrow Airport confiscated 15 kilos of cocaine. (Less than 2 years ago 5 kilos seemed a great deal and consequently particularly significant.) The cocaine had been discovered on two men who had come from Rio de Janeiro to Heathrow.

But why cocaine? Is the heroin business no longer sufficiently profitable? For the time being one can only speculate about it. It appears as if the heroin market has been "saturated," is stagnating; it is true that the number of addicts is still increasing at an alarming rate; from the viewpoint of those who are in it for money,

however, it is apparently no longer sufficiently profitable. Explaining the truth about heroin has been successful. The fact that the poison is dangerous has spread. And anyone who feels that he must use drugs or who has a compulsion to use them would rather--in fright--reach for the legal apparently less dangerous drug: alcohol. And, just because he knows more, he is immune to trying heroin, either by accident or because of ignorance. Nevertheless, for the drug market there is no money in alcohol. As a consequence they are not only looking for new customers but also for "new" means.

With this in mind they are trying to devise ways of "manipulating" existing dependencies--for instance on alcohol--or combining them with their own wares. They are going about it in a subtle manner. For instance, the idea is spread everywhere that cocaine is harmless. Since cocaine does not produce a physical but "only" a psychological dependence (there are no painful withdrawal symptoms as is the case with heroin), this approach of labeling cocaine as harmless is fairly successful. This can be heard: "Coke" is a clean thing, it is not harmful, it only produces an animated feeling. It has been reported that even some heroin addicts who fear this drug and who want to break the habit but cannot become "clean" in spite of it, switched to the "clean, harmless thing for that very reason. Success has also been noted--and this is particularly frightening--among children who are as young as 12 and 13 years old. They were prepared with light drugs, like psychopharmaceuticals combined, for instance, with liqueur. As a rule they are unsuspecting and education aimed at older children frequently did not reach them. Also, cocaine--in contrast to heroin--is first offered at a "favorable" price and simultaneously an artificial heroin "shortage" is created.

Cocaine, the "snow" which soon is supposed to cover all of West Europe, the consequences of which drug specialists in the police force consider much more dangerous than heroin, is a special kind of stuff. The leaves of cocaine shrubs are chewed by natives in South America, on Java, Samatra and Madura because of their relaxing effect. The processed stuff, which is traded under cover names such as snow, coke, charley, white stuff and C, is sniffed or injected. The fatal danger of an overdose is great. Cocaine increases talkativeness and the desire for contact, it increases self-assurance, accelerates thought processes; it therefore produces effects which are similar to those affected through a combination like alcohol and pills. When liquor and pill no longer help, cocaine again creates the desired effect to a greater degree. Viewed from this angle, the preparation for the new stuff through the described process appears actually devilishly meaningful. In their book, "Die Abhaengigkeit von Drogen" [Dependence on Drugs]; the authors Kielholz and Ladewig, psychologists and drug experts, describe amphetamines, stimulants and cocaine in the very same chapter, which is no accident. These substances have in common centrally stimulating potencies. Similar also is the effect of alcohol on children: Even

after small quantities they become more restless, more lively, they react faster and read faster. At the same time they overestimate their own abilities. A phase of despondency follows; in extreme cases unconsciousness occurs.

If cocaine is taken for an extended period of time, it may lead to phases of depression, periods of confusion, fear of death, aggressive behavior (which may even be directed at the person himself). Because the drug curbs the appetite, a chronic consumption can lead to a substantial loss of weight, which will end in death. Chronic cocaine addicts are noticeable because of their corpse-like complexion and the rigid corners of their mouths.

The future will certainly bring to light additional terrifying phenomena in connection with "cocaine addiction," which to date have not yet been observed. The development shows that the drug problems in our society have definitely not yet been overcome.

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END